

CIRCULAR.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1810.

Dear Sir—The close of the present session of Congress, makes it my duty to address you upon the subject of public affairs. I shall endeavor to state our situation, without disguise—confident you will not censure without making proper allowances. It will be recollected, that since the year 1807, the peaceful situation of our country has been disturbed by the ambition and violence of France and Great Britain—jealous of our growing prosperity, or eager to use us for their purposes, they have adopted every expedient to involve us in the calamities of war. It has been the inevitable object of the government, to disappoint their wishes, to preserve the nation in peace and await the termination of the present European war, which has ruined all those who have participated in it. This policy, which ought to receive the sanction of every friend of humanity, has been attended with great sacrifices to all classes of people, particularly to the farmers. The suspension of our trade, which it was believed was the only mode left to avoid an appeal to arms, or a dishonorable commerce, was felt by them with great severity; but anxious to maintain the honor of their country, they have submitted with firmness, under the belief that their temporary sufferings would be amply compensated by the preservation of peace and the ultimate acknowledgment of their rights. Although we have not attained all we had a right to demand, the situation of the country in relation to one of the belligerents has been materially changed, and I shall ever believe, but for the premature repeal of the embargo, every thing would have been accomplished which was the object of that measure.

While the embargo was in force, and Congress had given every pledge to persevere, the British government authorized Mr. Erskine their minister to conclude an arrangement with us, which stipulated the repeal of their Orders in Council and satisfaction for the attack on the Chesapeake, upon condition that the U. States would suspend the embargo as to England.—This event, which diffused universal joy throughout the nation, happened just before the meeting of Congress on the 23d May. During that session the strongest evidence was given of their sincere desire to maintain a good understanding with England, and I will venture to say the most unambiguous refusal to the charge against the government of an attachment to the cause of France, which had prevented an adjustment with her enemy. Notwithstanding the agreement with Mr. Erskine, required simply a repeal of the non-intercourse law as it applied to Great Britain, the law which would expire by its own limitation at the end of the session, was revived and enforced against France and her dependencies alone.—This was sufficient to prove that the United States were alive to the injuries of that nation, and were ready to pursue the course which an honest impartiality required—and a just sense of their rights demanded. Although it has been said, that the admission of public armed ships belonging to France into our ports was a departure from the spirit which the interdiction of all commercial intercourse with her manifested, I think a candid consideration of the subject will shew the accusation to be unfounded: there was at that time a proposition made to France for the repeal of her decrees; and it could not be prudent to adopt a principle, which was hostile and could not produce the slightest benefit to us, but would render an accommodation more difficult; so far as England was concerned she could not with justice complain, inasmuch as we had acted more favorably to her than we were bound by agreement; and by admitting French armed vessels, conferred only a nominal privilege without doing her a positive injury.—While, therefore, France received no benefit, it was the ground for granting a valuable privilege to England, which promoted her convenience essentially.

It is painful to reflect that these dispositions to confirm and consolidate the peace which had been so happily restored, were not met by England; no sooner was the arrangement made by Mr. Erskine, known in that country, than it was disavowed, without waiting to see whether Congress would interdict trade with France and her dependencies. The reason assigned for this act of the British government is, that Mr. Erskine exceeded his powers. There is no doubt that when a public minister violates the letter and spirit of his instructions, it forms a just and sufficient ground for refusing to ratify any agreement he may have made. But this negotiation comprised so fully the substance of Mr. Erskine's instructions, that there exists no adequate excuse for its disavowal. If the British government felt a desire to terminate the disputes which had unhappily arisen between the two countries, a fair occasion presented itself, and the conduct pursued in that affair, connected with the avowed motive, must be considered as evincing a spirit of a contrary character; to soften the feelings which would be produced in this country, by an event so unexpected, assurances were given that another minister should be sent, who would be invested with powers to settle all differences—the sincerity of this pledge was very questionable, when it was known that Mr. Jackson had been selected to succeed Mr. Erskine. The prominent part he had acted in Europe in the memorable negotiation with Denmark, which preceded the attack on Copenhagen, and the capture of the Danish fleet during a state of profound peace, and without the least provocation from the Danes, induced strong suspicions that he had been chosen as the harbinger of discord rather than the messenger of peace. It was at least suspicious that the man, who had been the instrument in a transaction which had tarnished the glory of the English name, should be chosen in preference to many virtuous and distinguished statesmen who would have been more acceptable to the American people. These apprehensions have been since fully realized, by the manner in which Mr. Jackson has conducted himself, the indecent and unjust charge he exhibited against the government. His dismissal and the opinion expressed by Congress upon his conduct, have been laid before the public and are no doubt known to you. It is a pleasing circumstance to find his conduct has not been approved by his own government, and that a successor will be appointed who, I hope, will be more acceptable and invested with powers more ample and better calculated to adjust our differences. This conduct which evinces more than usual liberality, connected with the partial change of the English ministry, I sincerely hope may be the forerunner of peace and terminate the narrow-minded policy, which has sought aggrandisement in the destruction of a nation anxious to preserve its neutrality and desirous to avoid warlike connections with foreign nations. I have thought the conduct of England towards this country, has been regulated by the quantum of injury the people would bear. This opinion has been derived from the correspondence of our ministers, and a retrospect of her measures. Whenever the feelings of the nation have been raised by any outrage, she has softened them by professions of friendship, which have never been fulfilled.—The unhappy divisions of party among us, have been the means upon which she has relied for impunity; as yet they have answered her expectations completely. In viewing her conduct as to Mr. Erskine's arrangement, it appears manifest, that the embargo induced her to retract her steps; and if Congress had supported that measure, as they had pledged themselves to do, we should never have witnessed the events which have followed.

Before it was known in England that the embargo was repealed, the Orders in Council of the 7th November, 1807, were modified, and some of the most odious and exceptionable provisions of them abandoned. It was owing to this

change that the commerce of the United States found its way to Europe; and the produce of the former sold at a price which rewarded his labour. I have formerly stated to you that while the orders of England remained in force, the repeal of the Embargo would afford very little relief to the people. This statement was fully proved by the event. It must be recollected that until the change which took place by the British Orders of April last, the price of produce was as low as it had been during the existence of that measure; but the moment the American merchant was permitted to search the continent for a market, our produce advanced in price, and we have felt the benefit. When the Embargo was laid, all American vessels were obliged to carry their cargoes to England and pay a tax upon them, before they were permitted to send them to their proper market. They were shut out from every port closed against the British flag, and liable to confiscation, for having the necessary papers on board to entitle them to admission into a foreign port. These monstrous principles, which struck at the existence of our trade, and annihilated the sovereignty of the American nation, have been abandoned. In consequence of this alteration, the shipments to Denmark, Sweden and Russia have not been short of 15 millions of dollars—a great part of which has consisted of tobacco. Through these and similar channels, the continent of Europe has been supplied to the great advantage of the farmers.

How long our trade will continue secure to its present extent, cannot be conjectured; the changes in Europe are so rapid as to defy anticipation, and they all affect our commerce.—France has seized and confiscated American property to a vast amount, after it had reached her ports. The same conduct will probably be pursued, even by those nations who have heretofore paid some respect to the rights of property. There have been rumours of favorable negotiations with France, but the continual seizure of our property, and the reasons assigned for it, induce me to believe the expectation is unfounded. The French government has declared that the commerce of all nations will be excluded from Europe, except those who defend themselves against the orders of England. I do not believe this declaration has been or will be in future the rule of her conduct, unless France, is left to designate the kind of resistance. It cannot be denied that the United States have made every effort to coerce England to respect her rights. Why then has not France changed her policy, made reparation for the property she has plundered, and done them complete justice?—I cannot admit the force of such inconsistent pretences, no matter by what nation they were offered. If they profess friendly dispositions, let their sincerity be tested by correspondent acts.

When Congress met in November, a great diversity of opinion existed as to the proper course which ought to be pursued towards France and England. There was sufficient cause of war against both of them. France had not only burnt our ships on the ocean, but had seized and confiscated them even without the form of trial.—England, tho' she had modified her orders in Council, had perfidiously violated an arrangement made by her minister, and completely executed on the part of the United States. Her minister, Mr. Jackson, had moreover acted in a manner which excited the indignation of every class of the American people. The President however, thought it prudent to hold out further inducements to those nations to negotiate, and gave that information to Congress. From the best view which I could take of our situation, I thought it would be improper to declare war, and as I believe that would not ultimately be decided upon by the government, a just regard to the interest of the farmers, required an explicit declaration of that effect, that they might reap the benefit of their crops, and not sacrifice them to purchasers, who, while they alarmed them at the prospect of war, purchased with a full knowledge that the event would not take place. This was the more necessary, inasmuch as the embarrassments of our trade had involved the people in debt, from which they would be extricated only by the profitable sale of their produce. In this hope I have been disappointed. I am sincerely happy to find that the prices for tobacco &c. have been liberal, and have enabled the people to save their property, to replenish their pockets, and give them the means of contributing to the wants of the government, whenever war shall be decided upon. The objections to immediate war were, to my mind, numerous and satisfactory. The repeal of the embargo, and the arrangement with Mr. Erskine had exposed all our ships and property to the grasp of the enemy; and without previously calling them home, the whole interest, for whose protection war would be commenced, would be exposed to certain destruction. Added to this consideration, the unwillingness of the government for the defence of commerce, induced me to think a war would not terminate prosperously, and might endanger the tranquillity of the country. I have therefore been decidedly opposed to war, but I have uniformly supported every measure which was calculated to keep up a spirit of opposition to the encroachments of France and England, to nurture the growing manufactures of the United States, and to place them in the best state of defence; at the same time that I have been willing to restrict the commerce of the British and French with us, I have been anxious to modify the laws so as to allow every facility to the exportation of our own produce, that its value might be enhanced to the planter.

Under existing circumstances, it appeared to me most prudent to employ the naval forces of the United States to protect the commerce, and authorise the merchants to arm for their own defence. Could any thing be more clear than the right of self-defence? Is it politic to suffer every pirate upon which the ocean is covered, to prey upon our defenceless property at pleasure? Common sense requires that those who are attacked should defend themselves: it is upon this principle that men defend themselves against highway robbers and plunderers; and if they have the means of perfect security, they should nevertheless use them to the full extent they are capable. This policy has not been adopted from a fear of the consequences to which it would lead, though all must perceive that much property could be saved, and injury avoided, without running any risk of mischief. Small as the naval force of the country is, the judicious employment of it would give entire security to many branches of our trade against those who offer it violence. There have been two bills altering the non-intercourse. The one excluding British and French vessels from our ports, provided they imported their goods, provided they come directly. The other laying an addition of fifty per cent. duty upon their importation: both of which have been lost in the Senate, and I do not perceive any probability of any other measure succeeding. At the close of the session, all commercial restrictions will be done away, and the merchants will be at liberty to trade where they please. During the continuance of the embargo and other restrictions upon our trade, much clamor has been excited, and the government has been compelled to give them up. We shall soon see what will be the consequences: already the losses have been great. Seizures of American property to an amount little short of twenty millions of dollars, under one pretext or another, have been made by France and England, since 1807. I am much mistaken if they will not continue with increased magnitude. When it is too late, the merchants will perceive the losses to which they have exposed, and the folly with which they have opposed every effort of the government to shield them from ruin; they must then take the consequences, and if swept from the sea and deprived of their lawful trade, find consolation in reflecting they have followed their own wishes. Propositions have been made to re-

duce the navy and army. I was in favor of reducing the army, because I thought the necessity which produced the increase of it in 1808, had ceased. At that time, it was believed, war was inevitable, and the southern territories were in danger from a considerable force which the British had collected in the West-Indies, and at Halifax. Subsequent events have removed all apprehension of danger, and a reduction would be safe and of course proper; the expenditures authorized upon our naval establishment would not be much diminished by reducing the establishment at this time, and much damage to our trade might ensue from the want of it to protect our trade against the pirates which infest the ocean, should these dangers disappear before the meeting of Congress, I shall cheerfully concur in the measure.—That detachment of the army stationed at New-Orleans, has suffered most seriously from sickness. Nearly one half of the two thousand stationed there have died. The subject has excited so much attention, that a committee of Congress has been appointed to enquire into the causes of the mortality of the army, and to ascertain who is responsible.—The committee have made a report, but it has not yet been printed so as to enable the public to judge. The army was stationed below New-Orleans at places unsuited to the natives, but much more so to new troops collected from different parts of the union. The Secretary of War, foreseeing the effects of the climate, ordered the removal of the army on the 30th of April, which was received, by the commander in chief, on the 14th June; he nevertheless continued the army until late in the autumn, by which time the army had been nearly destroyed by disease. I would not undertake to fix censure upon any person until I possessed the means of deciding: the report of the committee will soon be submitted to the public: my impressions at present is, that no adequate reason can be assigned after continuing the troops in a situation manifestly fatal to their health.

A bill passed the House of Representatives, authorizing the President to call out 100,000 militia, and providing the means for arming them whenever called out; this bill was lost in the Senate. If it had passed into a law, it would have superceded the necessity, and consequently the expense of a regular military establishment to its present amount, by providing an adequate force to protect the country against every sudden attack. It moreover provided them with arms, which became their own after the expiration of their term of service, and thus answered the purpose of arming the militia in a manner best calculated to preserve them fit for use. A law has passed, allowing five years longer to make locations of military warrants, and to return the same. Owing to the embarrassments of our commerce, the revenue has diminished and the surplus in the treasury has been expended for public purposes.—The Secretary of the treasury has stated there would be a deficiency during the ensuing year to the amount of nearly four millions of dollars.—The President has therefore been authorized to borrow the amount of the public debt which will be payable during the present year; this will be sufficient to cover the deficiency, should there be no increase in the revenue. But as the restrictions upon commerce have been entirely removed, I am inclined to think the power to borrow, will not be exercised, and at the end of the year the expenses will not be greater than at present, but equal to what will be paid of the old one. In this letter I have confined myself to a general view of our affairs. The various subjects which have been before Congress and their disposition, would exceed the limits of a letter. It will be my wish to give you personally on my return, all the information upon these subjects in my power. It will afford me pleasure to explain as far as I am capable, all the subjects upon which I have been called to act.

The present session has been perhaps the most difficult period during the existence of this government; the singular situation of Europe, the unsettled and convulsive state of the nations with whom we have any political or commercial connection, render every course which has been proposed liable to objections—on the one hand, we have experienced injury and insult, enough to arouse the feelings of the most temperate man, and we are threatened with a continuance of them, which will exhaust the patience of the most pacific; indeed there seems scarcely a hope that we shall be able to keep clear of actual war much longer without a change in the conduct of France and England! On the other, separated as we are from the world, possessing a country which affords us every thing desirable, and living under a government adapted to the pursuit of individual happiness, there is hardly any consideration which should induce us to place such substantial blessings at the hazard of war. By going to war, we run the risk of abandoning our happy form of government, the debt of the nation will be augmented, freedom of the people must yield to the imperious necessity of strengthening the executive arm, and the rapid progress of internal improvement will be arrested, by the diversion of the capital and people employed in that manner to the purposes of war.—I would not by any means be understood as attempting to moderate the resentment which every American should feel for the wrongs his country has suffered; on the contrary, they should be treasured in his memory, and whenever an occasion presented itself, they should be hurled with tenfold vengeance on the enemy of the nation.

In contrasting our situation with that of other nations, I find so much cause for congratulation, that I cannot doubt but we should be satisfied.—I find from a report of the Secretary of the treasury the manufactures of the United States have advanced to a point which promises great good to the country, and that they will under present circumstances, with the protection now afforded them, soon be commensurate with the wants of the people, at least in all the most useful and necessary branches. I look forward to the happiest result from this species of industry, it will prove the surest protection against the injustice of foreign nations, because they will be unable to deprive us of articles necessary to our convenience. By the last intelligence from Europe, it is rumored, that Mr. Pinkney has made with the British government some arrangement which will be sent out by the John Adams expected during the next month; this event would long since have taken place, I am convinced, but for the violence of party spirit in the U. S.

From the time France commenced her wicked career against neutral rights, it has been always in the power of England to secure the friendship of America. Instead of imitating France, she ought to have conciliated and thus presented a contrast which would have excited strong feelings in her favor. But she has been taught to believe the government of the United States was devoted to France, she has been invited to persevere, by the most unqualified justification of all her conduct, and has been induced to retract advances she has made, by the same means.—I hope this spirit will moderate, and that men will perceive its fatal influence upon the happiness of their country. I fear the prospect of an arrangement with France is gloomy. It is said Bonaparte has ordered the sale of all American property acquired, and the proceeds to be placed in his treasury. However I may regret a rupture, I should not consent to any thing dishonorable to avoid it. It is our duty to love our own country alone, make peace with those who are disposed to treat with us fairly, and defend our rights against those who are determined to attack them; the executive, and we may rest satisfied he will not sacrifice the honor of the country or surrender its independence to any nation upon earth, in any arrangement he may make. I can with truth declare I have endeavored to conduct the best interests of the country; I may have been mistaken, but am unconscious of it.—Accept my best wishes.

VALUABLE PROPERTY—FOR SALE.
To be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Friday, the 22d day of June next, at the house called Napier's Tavern, in the town of Columbia:

A TRACT OF LAND.
on the Rivanna river, in the county of Fluvanna, containing by a late survey, 334 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Charles Adams, Richard Adams, Pleasant Bybee and others, being land sold by David Ross to Abraham Shepherd, and conveyed by him, Shepherd, to us in trust, to secure a debt due to said Ross, as stated in said trust deed, which said debt has since been assigned by said Ross, to Henry E. Coleman.—We sell our right as trustees only.
GEO. HOLMAN,
WM. PASTEUR, Trustees.
JACOB MYERS,

May 22.
BY VIRTUE of a deed of trust executed to me by Hartshorn Kinsey, to secure the payment of one hundred and six dollars, due to Jesse Bennet, with interest from the third day of December, 1808, will be sold for cash, at public sale, at the court house of Mason county, and state of Virginia, on the last Saturday in July next, four hundred and seventy-five acres of LAND, lying and being in said county of Mason, adjoining the lands of Joseph McBride and others.
THOMAS HOG, Trustee.
June 1.
W10W

BY VIRTUE of a deed of trust duly executed and recorded, will be sold at Buckingham Court House on the second Monday in August next (being court day) twenty or thirty valuable SLAVES, among whom are several tradesmen; such as rough Carpenters, Shoemakers, Weavers &c. Terms of sale, one half cash, the other moiety payable the first day of January following.—Bond with approved security will be required for the last payment. At the same time and place will be offered 400 acres of LAND lying about seven or eight miles above the said Court House; terms the same as for the Slaves.
BY THE TRUSTEE.
May 8.
W13Wq

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD. Ran away from the subscriber, in Mecklenburg County, some time in the month of February last, a mulatto man slave named TOM GRAVES by trade a blacksmith; he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, with straight black hair, bow-legged and stoops in his shoulders, his nose turns up, and when spoken to, is very apt to snuff. He went off in company with a mulatto fellow, by the name of Billy, belonging to Mr. George Field.—They are supposed to have procured free passes under the name of Mayo. Whoever will apprehend the said slave and secure him in any Jail so that I get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward.—All masters of vessels are forwarded from harbouring or carrying him off.

May 15.
GEORGE TARRY.
v8w.
BY VIRTUE of a deed of trust bearing date 3d day of April, 1806, and of record in Goochland county court, executed by William Johnson, of Goochland county, and Sally his wife, to the subscribers, to secure the payment of six hundred pounds, to Kendall Lee of the county of Fluvanna, payable by equal instalments, annually commencing from the 25th December, 1805.—Will be exposed to sale, at Public Auction, at Goochland Court House, for ready money, on the 16th day of July next, that being Goochland c. day.

A TRACT OF LAND.
Lying on the waters of Licking creek, in the county of Goochland, containing by estimation, three hundred fourteen and one half acres, be the same more or less, and bounded by the land of Shadrach Vaughan, Bugind Mims & others, it being the tract of Land, conveyed by Kendall Lee, to the said William Johnson, by deed of equal date, with said deed of trust, or so much thereof, as will be sufficient to pay and satisfy Charles Smith, assignee of Thomas Wells, junr. who was assignee of Kindall Lee, the sum of two hundred pounds, with interest from 25th day of December, 1808, it being the last instalment, intended to be secured by said deed of trust. We shall convey such title only as we hold as trustees.

WARNER LEWIS,
WILLIAM MORROW, Trustees.
GEO. WOODSON PAYNE,

PROVISORY NOTICE.
THE Subscriber intending to move his family to Richmond, has rented Mr. E. Randolph's house, near the Capitol. In that house, he will, from the first of September next, continue his professional labours, on the following plan.

The Subscriber himself, aided if necessary, by a person of competent abilities, will teach the ancient and modern languages usually taught, civil history, and what constitutes the literary and moral course. He may, in the spring, lecture on Botany, to a select class every Saturday afternoon.

All the branches of the Mathematics, Theoretical and practical, together with Natural Philosophy, and drawing will be taught by Mr. John Wood.

The English branches, viz: Reading, Writing, Cyphering, Grammar, Composition, Geography, &c. will be taught by an able instructor, whose attention and time shall be chiefly, perhaps exclusively devoted to said branches.

The Subscriber pledges himself to Parents and Guardians for a systematic, regular, and scrupulous observance of the above plan. Young Ladies shall be taught in an airy and convenient apartment, entirely detached from the rest of the school. In several important respects, Mrs. Girardin will extend her attention to the female department. Young ladies may be instructed in Music at the Academy, where an instrument shall be provided for the purpose. The choice of teachers in that branch, shall be left to Parents and Guardians.

Further particulars relative to rules, prices, &c. shall speedily be communicated in a circular to the persons concerned.

A Gentleman of high character, both as a scholar and a jurist, contemplates delivering Lectures on Eloquence, Ethics, and Law. This circumstance promises infinite advantage to the senior students.
L. H. GIRARDIN.
Richmond June 1, 1810.

P. S. The Parents and Guardians of Youth now at the Academy are respectfully invited to continue them under the joint tuition of L. H. Girardin, D. Doyle, and J. Wood, until the first of September next. The charges as justice requires, shall extend only to tuition actually received, that is, to the period from the expiration of the different quarters now running to the first day of September.

Wanted, by a person in Richmond, an able & respectable Teacher of those branches which constitute a liberal course of English education; viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Mercantile Arithmetic, Geography, &c. The terms will be such as to render the situation desirable.—Apply at this office.
Richmond, June 5.
w3w

DOCTOR J. JONES, purposes a steady residence in the city of Richmond, and will give a strict attention to such cases in Medicine, Surgery or Midwifery, as may be entrusted to his care.
April 24.
w1f

BLANKS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

LAW BOOKS.—John R. Jones, nearly opposite to the Eagle Tavern, has just received a supply of *Law Books* mounted, which are: Coke upon Littleton, 8 vols. East Reports, 2 vols. Binney's Reports, 1 vol. Robertson's Admiralty's reports, 6 vols. Bee's admiralty Reports, and all others, that are in general use; which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.—
New Publications.

He has also received the following New Publications:—Dobson's Life of Petrarch, 2 vols. handsome pocket editions.—Elegant pocket editions of Marmion, by Scott.—Wm. Tell, translated from the French of Florian.—Memoirs of Frederick P. Margaretklops took translated from the German;—John of Lancaster by Cumberland;—Letter from the Mountains—Zion's Pilgrim;—Parent's assistant, or stories for Children;—Letter on the genius & dispositions of the French Government, including a view of the Taxation of the French Empire.—The 6th vol. of the transactions of the American Philosophical society.

Bookbinding, in all its branches as usual. Orders from the country, executed with promptitude and fidelity.
June 5.
w4w

THE Equalizers of the taxes for the city of Richmond will hold their meetings at the Clerk's Office, of the Common Hall, in the upper story of the Market House, on every Tuesday and Thursday from the hours of eleven to one o'clock, commencing on Tuesday the 5th inst. and continuing three weeks from said day.—Applications by persons considering themselves aggrieved by the valuation of property made by the assessor of the city taxes and his associates will apply for relief, on the said days by a note in writing addressed to the Equalizers and left at the said Clerk's Office.—No applications will be received in any other form.
N. SHEPPARD.
Clerk Common Hall.
May 25.
3w

REMOVAL.—THOMAS DIDDLE, grateful for the liberal support he has experienced in his trade, respectfully informs his customers and the Public generally, that he has removed his Tailor's Shop to the main street adjoining Robert Bull's, saddler, and opposite Dr. Duvall's apothecary shop, where he will thankfully receive any business in his line, and hopes by attention and endeavors to please, to merit a continuance of favor.
Richmond, May 8.
ep3m

IN pursuance of an ORDINANCE, to amend the Ordinance to prevent Dogs from going at large in the city of Richmond. Notice is hereby given, that no dogs will be permitted to run at large, in the said city, between the first day of next month, and the fifteenth day of September next.
May 22.
115J

THOMAS S. POPE, has removed his Shop to the house lately occupied by Mr. The Diddle, on the Cross street, leading from the Main street to Shockoe Warehouse, where he hopes by attention and punctuality, to merit the patronage of his friends and the public generally.
May 15.
tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell, and give immediate possession of, that well known estate, called Blenheim, situated on the south west mountains, in the county of Albemarle, containing by late surveys, two thousand eight hundred and ninety acres, this land is peculiarly well adapted to the growth of Wheat and Tobacco, and considered equal in fertility to any adjacent tracts, from which about six miles from Richmond, from which place there is an easy navigation for bateaux to the city of Richmond. On the premises is a large commodious dwelling House, which, from the elegance of its situation, and other advantages, makes it a desirable residence for a genteel family. It will be sold entire or divided, to suit purchasers.—Further particulars made known by Captain John Harris, Albemarle county, Mr. James Patton, Alexandria, Messrs Macdonald and Riley, Baltimore, or J. ROSS.

Who wishes to sell Land in the counties of Culpepper, Fauquier, Spotsylvania and Caroline, also Houses and Lots, pleasantly and advantageously situated on the Hill and Mainstreet, in the town of Fredericksburg.

TERRELL and L. ATKINSON, have removed their SCHOOL, from the main street, to a shady and retired situation on the hill, adjoining Goulgate's.
May 29.
tf

GORDON, TROKES & Co. offer for sale, 11 pipes, 12 blads, and some quarter casks. Madeira Wine, which they have imported in a vessel direct from Madeira, arrived 8 or 10 days ago at Norfolk, and hourly expected at Rocketts. This Wine was particularly ordered to be of the first quality, the price not being an object, and it is said to be "of superior quality and selected with uncommon care," partly from the firm of Murdoch, Yule, Wardrop & Co. and Scott & Co. whose Wines are generally put up very differently favored.
June 5.
4t

IT is hereby agreed, that all contracts or co-partnerships existing between L. H. Girardin and D. Doyle, as well as between L. H. Girardin, D. Doyle, and John Wood, as joint teachers of the school, commonly known by the name of Girardin's Academy, cease to exist on the first day of September, 1810. As witnesses our hands this 29th of May 1810.
L. H. GIRARDIN,
DAVID DOYLE,
JOHN WOOD,

June 5.
IN consequence of the separation which will take place on the first of next September between L. H. Girardin, D. Doyle, and John Wood, the undersigned will jointly from said date, continue to teach young ladies and gentlemen in the same buildings in which the school was before kept, with uninterrupted zeal, in separate apartments as heretofore.

The prices shall be reduced to ten dollars per quarter, for the English branches, consisting of Spelling, Reading, Writing, Geography, History, Belles Lettres, Mercantile Arithmetic; and the useful practical branches of mathematics a Book-Keeping and the use of the Globes—with which

The Latin and Greek languages, or either, will be taught for 12 Dollars 50 Cts. per quarter. The objects and advantages of this connection will, in due time, be more fully explained in a card, which will be circulated for that purpose.
DAVID DOYLE.
RICHARD DABNEY.
Richmond, June 5.
tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
The subscriber is authorised to sell the large & commodious BRICK BUILDING, on the Main Street on Shockoe Hill, at present occupied by Mr. Rivalain—Also, the small BRICK HOUSE, next above the one in which Mr. Rivalain lives, and the two WOODEN TENEMENTS between the last mentioned house and Mrs. Braxton's.—For particulars enquire of
THOS. TAYLOR.
May 29, 1810.
tf

THIS Subscriber transacts commission business—he has for sale on consignment—**CUT HERRINGS,**
WHISKY,
QUEEN'S WARE,
HAVANNA SUGARS.
ROBERT GAMBLE.
Richmond, May 18.
1m